

Justice Dept. Says Greenglass Could Have Lied

The Justice Dept. has finally admitted the existence of evidence proving David and Ruth Greenglass lied in their testimony at the trial that sent Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to their death and Morton Sobell to 30 years in Alcatraz. This was disclosed yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case.

-briefs-

Hawaii Pineapple Wage Raise Won

HONOLULU, Jan. 31.—Hawaii's pineapple industry and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union signed a two-year contract here calling for a wage rise of 4 cents an hour for about 8,000 workers. The present minimum pay is \$1.16 an hour. Company spokesmen estimated an additional 6 cents an hour worth of benefits were in the contract. They include six paid holidays instead of none and improved vacation provisions.

45 U. S. Jets to Fly Non-Stop to Morocco

RABAT, French Morocco, Jan. 31.—Forty-five U. S. Air Force B-47 stratojet bombers will fly non-stop from Louisiana for a 60-day training period at advance bases in this French North African protectorate, it was announced today.

Was He Pushed?

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 31.—Notre Dame University today announced the resignation of football coach Frank Leahy "for reasons of health." Leahy was taken ill during half time of a game with Georgia Tech this season, but reportedly had completely recovered. Notre Dame was under heavy fire for faking injuries in order to tie Iowa, tactics which brought condemnation as unethical, and a change of the rules by the football coaches.

Willkie Won't Seek Indiana Reelection

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Jan. 31.—State Rep. Philip H. Willkie, son of the late Wendell Willkie, said today he will not seek reelection to his fourth term in the Indiana legislature.

British Miners Agree To \$1.10 Pay Hike

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Leaders of 900,000 British coal miners accepted a \$1.10 weekly pay increase today.

The executive of the National Union of Mineworkers accepted the National Coal Board's offer after a two and one half-hour

the committee analyzed the government's statement in detail. In reference to the console table the committee said: "Greenglass story that the Rosenbergs received a console table with a secret compartment for microfilming as a gift from the Russians is refuted by an affidavit which proves that the table was an ordinary one bought

The admission, the committee pointed out, was made in the government brief recently submitted to the U. S. Supreme Court opposing a new trial for Sobell. The government said in that brief: "The console table evidence, the attorney's memoranda, the affidavit about David's uranium theft—all of these are at most evidence tending to show that the Greenglasses had some motive to lie and some facts from which it might be inferred that they had done so."

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(Continued on Page 6)

Jobs, Not Name-Calling, Reuther Advises GOP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (FP).—has not only halted, it has retreated. He said even more dangerous than this economic condition is "the administration's refusal to acknowledge its existence and its failure to provide a positive program which will provide our citizens with greater purchasing power."

The CIO leader said the charge (Continued on Page 6)

Soviet Output 12% Over '52

MOSCOW, Jan. 31.—The Soviet Union, overfulfilling its economic target for 1953, the third year of the current five-year plan, raised industrial production by 12 percent over 1952, the report of the Central Statistical Board of the Council of Ministers showed. The report also showed that Soviet foreign trade increased by 11 percent for the year.

East Germans Offer Unity Plan to Big 4

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—C. M. Moltov, Soviet foreign minister, announced today he will present the Soviet plan on Germany to the foreign ministers' meeting here tomorrow.

The Big Four representatives will meet in the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin. The first week's meetings were held in the U. S. Sector.

The East German government late Saturday night addressed to the conference a seven-point program for Germany. The program proposed:

1—Calling of a conference in 1954 of all nations which fought Nazi Germany to negotiate a peace treaty with an all-German provisional government.

2—Formation of an all-German provisional government by the West and East German parliaments to organize nationwide elections.

3—Withdrawal of occupation troops and removal of all military bases in Germany within a year after conclusion of the peace treaty.

4—Banning of German rearmament or formation of any German armed forces until conclusion of the treaty.

5—Banning of service by any Germans in foreign military forces or bases in Germany.

6—Forbidding of the manufacture or stationing in Germany of atomic, germ warfare or other weapons of mass destruction.

7—Immediate reduction of occupation costs in both parts of Germany to a maximum of five percent of their national budgets and an end to reparations payments.

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Wilson Continues Jimcrow to 1955 In Army Schools

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Department of Defense officials, in collaboration with Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby, used "state's rights" to evade a presidential order abolishing jimcrow schools on military posts, it was revealed today.

President Eisenhower had ordered such segregation on military establishments to be ended by Sept. 1, 1953, but Assistant Defense Secretary John A. Hannah told the press today that Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson had issued a "firm order" setting 1955 as the

death date for segregated schools in defense establishments.

It was reported by the United Press based on "reliable sources," that Mrs. Hobby had stubbornly fought against carrying out the Eisenhower Order, confirming an accusation against her made last June by Rep. Adam C. Powell. In a letter to the President, Powell wrote:

"Word has reached me that the Secretary of Welfare, Mrs. Hobby, has virtually countermanded your Order abolishing segregated schools on Army posts by issuing a memorandum to the Secretary of Defense, Wilson, telling Mr. Wilson not to follow your directive."

The result of this opposition, as revealed today, is that 21 military establishments continued to use local educational facilities, retaining segregation under cover of local state laws. The present Wilson order, while giving jimcrow until 1955, calls for transfer of education to the federal government in the event that local educational authorities are either "unwilling or

unable" to operate unsegregated schools.

"It then becomes the responsibility of the Office of Education to take over and come to Congress for the money," Hannah explained.

The new Order came after a long fight by Mrs. Hobby, which reportedly had been taken to the Cabinet level, to slow down elimination of jimcrow schools in army camps. In addition to the Education Secretary's Cabinet fights, she had caused her Negro assistant, Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding, to resign when Mrs. Spaulding refused to dissociate herself from the NAACP and frame a written "refutation" of Rep. Powell's charges against Mrs. Hobby.

Segregated schools had worked a hardship on Negro army personnel, many of whom had complained of having to send their children many miles to school while there were empty seats in schools on the posts where they were assigned to duty. The 21 (Continued on Page 8)

Rites Tomorrow for Emmanuel Bloch

Little more than seven months after attorney Emanuel Bloch spoke at the funeral of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, where 50,000 persons paid final tribute to the working-class martyrs, Bloch's own sudden death was mourned last night as his body lay in state in Riverside chapel, 76th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

Throughout today and up until 10 p.m. tonight, mourners will continue to pay their respects to the attorney who for three years fought for justice for the Rosenbergs.

Funeral services for Bloch, who was found dead in the bathroom of his apartment at 7 W. 18th St., Saturday, will be held at 11:30 a.m. tomorrow (Tuesday). Burial will be in Mt. Judah cemetery in Queens.

The Daily Worker switchboard was deluged by phone calls yesterday from persons who sought

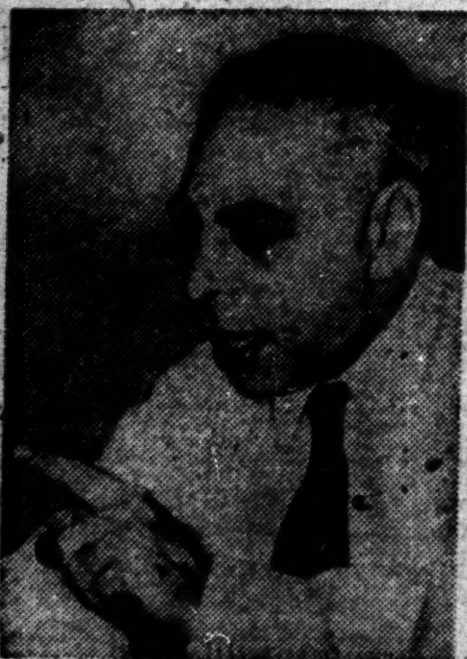
information on where they might go to pay tribute to the defender of the Rosenbergs.

Final arrangements on speakers for the funeral services were pending late yesterday. Flowers will be welcomed, it was announced by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

After a day in which the homicide squad was called to investigate all possible angles of his death, a coroner's report attributed the cause to acute myocarditis, a condition in which the muscles of the heart are affected and injured.

Bloch was found dressed in pajamas, slumped backward over the bathtub in his apartment at 3:10 p.m. Saturday, by Miss Gloria Agrin, a friend and fellow attorney, of 297 Lenox Rd., Brooklyn. When he failed to call her as arranged that morning, she visited the apartment, and, receiving no response to knocks on the door, located an extra key he kept in a hall pantry near the outside door.

Although an inside chain prevented entrance, the door opened enough to allow her to see the (Continued on Page 6)



BLOCH

Jobs for Railroad Men and Seamen Seen If Govt. Lets Butter Go to USSR

Approximately 6,000 "refers," or refrigerated cars, would be required, possibly more, to move the 150 million pounds of butter from warehouses in the midwest to New York piers providing the government reversed its present position and released them to the Soviet Union.

That was the estimate this weekend of the New York Central, whose spokesman refused to make even a rough estimate of the number of man-hours it would mean for railroad workers to man the cars.

Thousands of railway workers have been laid off recently, although New York Central workers have not been among the most hard-hit.

The estimate was made on the basis of information that the surplus butter now stored by the government in 60 or 65 pound cartons whose cubic measurements are 1.1 cubic feet per carton, supplied by a wholesale butter brokerage firm, J. R. Kramer, Inc.

The butter is in refrigerated warehouses in the midwest, the Kramer company spokesman said, but in his opinion it would not require refrigerated cargo space on shipboard if shipped now.

"We have a normal temperature now of about 40 degrees on ships sailing the Atlantic," he said. "But the government is slow, and it probably would be spring before it would move and then you'd have to have refrigerated cargo space."

His company has sent butter to Israel and South America without refrigeration but it was canned butter.

"But it won't happen," he said confidently, "because the government will put through subsidies and the price will go down for the consumer, and then that butter surplus will be gobbled up here." Told that the farmers didn't seem to be so confident, he said, "Oh, they'll get it."

As to how many ships would be required to transport the butter alone, that appeared a complicated business to estimate.

A publicity man for Moore-McCormick lines said, "We have 36 or 37 ships but I'd have to look it up to see how many have refrigerated space, and how large it is. It's just a portion of the entire cargo space on any one of our ships."

"What else would we carry? Or would we be expected to take only

the cargo in the refrigerated space?"

A United Fruit Co. spokesman said they had wholly refrigerated ships, all right, but that they were suitable only for transporting bananas.

It was relatively simple to estimate that if the average cargo ship of the Grace Line, with 500,000 cubic feet available for cargo, could be used, without refrigeration, it would require 11 ships to transport the butter.

But refrigerated space on any one of the line's ships measures only about 800 cubic feet and could take about 20 cubic tons, and with the butter plus cartons estimated at about 2.2 cubic feet per carton, it would mean roughly only 44,000 pounds could be shipped in each ship.

Meanwhile a spokesman for Anthony O'Boyle, Inc., stevedoring company, while declining to say how many workers would be needed to load the cargo on board ship, said flatly that even if the butter were to be shipped in winter weather it would need refrigerated cargo space.

Asked what other than American bottoms were available in the way of refrigerated ships, a spokes-

man for a Blidberg Rothchild Agency, which charters ships, said that only about 10 or 12 such ships carrying 4,000 tons were available to his knowledge. Others, he said, ranged from 500 tons up to 3,500.

Allowing for storage of the cartons, it probably would take more than the dozen available 4,000-ton ships. He spoke only of ships under other flags, and said he knew of no American bottoms, all-refrigerated, for all-purpose cargoes, of that capacity.

Another shipping line freight man said his company had a number of 10,000-ton Liberty ships which could carry 7,500 tons of cargo, but that it would have to be "a special vessel" to take butter. As for cottonseed oil, it could be poured into large vats and shipped in tankers, which would mean 10 of the most ordinary-sized, or 15-ton tankers, would be needed to transport the cottonseed oil.

A special machine which sucks out the oil from trucks or railroad cars and blows it in the ships is used, according to the O'Boyle stevedoring representative, but how many men would be required to load it he could not compute as he handles other cargoes.

Parley of IWO Policyholders This Saturday

Delegates from all over the U.S. will gather in New York City on Saturday, Feb. 6, at the Yugoslav Hall, 405 West 41st St., at a National Conference of the policyholders of the International Workers Order, called by the IWO Policyholders Protective Committee.

The Policyholders Committee announces that it has been served with the replies to a series of questions on the proposed plan of reinsurance which the N. Y. Superintendent of Insurance has prepared. The delegates to the Conference will have before them the information on the Reinsurance Plan and will hear recommendations to guarantee that the rights and benefits of all IWO policyholders will be maintained and protected.

The recent unprecedented listing of the IWO, without a hearing, as a "Communist-Front" organization by the Subversive Activities Control Board will also come before the Conference and a campaign mapped out to fight this vicious frame-up.

The Policyholders Committee announces that it has been informed that the Superintendent of Insurance, now sole supervisor of the IWO, has mailed out individual premium notices to the members. All members should receive these within a very short time.

If there is any delay, inquiries should be directed to the IWO, 80 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. For the information of IWO policyholders, it is pointed out that every member is entitled to benefits unless he is three months or more in arrears in dues.

Max Greenberg Named Head of CIO Store Union

Max Greenberg was elected president of the CIO's United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, filling a vacancy caused by the recent death of Irving M. Simon.

His election by the union's board came after weeks of dickering. Martin Kyne, executive secretary, was slated for the post but is reported to have yielded with an understanding he would be secretary-treasurer.

Alvin Heap, the present secretary-treasurer, has, however, refused to retire, leaving the decision to the union's convention in May.

The board again rejected a proposed merger with the Distributive, Processing and Office Union. Also rejected was a proposal by Walter Reuther, CIO president, for setting up of a CIO organizing committee in the field that would hold the jurisdiction for organization of the unorganized, with the DPOW among the unions under its general direction.

There is an alternative proposal that would permit the DPOW, now excluded as a CIO affiliate, to get into the CIO, with all its locals directly chartered industrial locals. That will come before the DPOW board at the weekend.

Diggs Jr. to Run for U.S. Congress Seat

LANSING. — State Senator Charles C. Diggs, Jr., announced last week that he will run for U.S. Congress from the 13th Congressional District in Detroit. The support accorded Sen. Diggs by the Negro community and the labor movement during his campaign for Common Council, and particularly the tremendous mobilization and fighting spirit during the re-count, indicate that his chances are good.

Teachers Denounce Move to Curb Use Of Letter Boxes

"Falsification by school officials of the results of a poll conducted by them on the right of teacher organizations to have free access to teachers' letter boxes was denounced by the January membership meeting of the Teachers Union."

"In the original poll conducted quietly in a few schools, teachers voted unequivocally and in most cases overwhelmingly to allow free access to all organizations," the union declared. "Now, in connection with projected experiment to be carried on in nine schools, school officials seek 'dishonestly to convey the notion that teachers had voted against a resolution that they had actually approved by an overwhelmingly vote,' making it appear that teachers had voted to allow free access to letter boxes only to organizations 'recognized' by the Board of Education."

The meeting challenged Supt. William Jansen "to make public the actual wording and results of his original survey and to ascertain the sentiments of teachers by honest and aboveboard discussion and vote, by secrecy and stealth."

The membership voted to "vigorously oppose any attempt on the part of school authorities to deprive teachers either openly or by devious subterfuges of the right to receive material in their letter

boxes from any teacher organization and of the right of all teacher organizations to have access to teachers' letter-boxes."

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—The stage is set for the St. Louis Smith Act trial with the completion of a 12-member jury and four alternates. The defendants are James Forest, his wife Dorothy, William Sentner, Marcus A. Murphy and Robert Manewitz.

The character of the jury justified the worst fears of the defendants and their attorneys. The banks, corporations, the U. S. Army Engineers are well represented. One jurymen, a Negro, is a government employee.

This seems to follow the pattern in other Smith Act trials where the sole Negro of the jury was usually employed by the government. The husband of the only woman on the jury has been employed for 16 years by one of the largest ice-cream firms in the St. Louis area.

The defense had previously demanded that the entire panel be discharged because:

- It was "loaded" with representatives of big business but had only a token number of manual workers and farmers.

- Flagrant discrimination against Negroes existed.

- The atmosphere created by the press, radio, TV and the movies made a fair and impartial trial impossible.

- The American Legion, the Chamber of Commerce, NAM, etc., whose members were on the panel, were notoriously biased against Communists and "trade

LEWIS CALLS T-H THE FIRST UGLY THRUST OF FASCISM

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, declared at the weekend that President Eisenhower had embraced "the long-discredited doctrine that labor is a commodity or article of commerce" in his proposals to overhaul the Taft-Hartley Law.

Lewis made his charge against President Eisenhower in a letter to the Senate Labor Committee after rejecting an invitation to appear personally to testify on the President's 14-point program for

amending TIH.

Lewis said the President's proposal amounted to "piecemeal tinkering" with a law that should be repealed. He called the Taft-Hartley Law the first ugly, savage thrust of fascism in America.

Lewis, joining other union leaders in attacking the President's blueprint, called the amendments a "far cry" from what the President had promised "for political favors" when he was a candidate in 1952.

Pick St. Louis Smith Act Jury from Anti-Union Panel; Trial Opens Today



SENTNER

FBI agent who is with the Government prosecution.

In addition he is now employed by the LaCade Gas Co., where he became acquainted with Thomas A. Younglove, who had been employed there. Younglove testified in two New York trials and is expected to be one of the Government's chief witnesses in this trial.

Berger told the court that "like Caesar's wife, the jury panel should be above suspicion." Judge Harper agreed with Berger, but overruled the motion.

Berger charged that the "prosecution built up a network of spies and informers which may have reached into the jury box."

Mary Kaufman, attorney for Dorothy Forest and Robert Manewitz, asked to be allowed to question the prospective jurors. She felt that Judge Harper's questions tended to "obscure instead of expose the bias of the prospective jurors." Judge Harper became angry and in a raised voice said he would not permit the jury panel to be propagandized.

18 CHALLENGED

Berger challenged 18 members of the jury panel. Observers were at a loss how these representatives of big business could, in the words of the court, "weigh fully and fairly the facts in the case." Berger pointed out that his client, Sentner, was active over a long period in the unionization of the workers of prospective jurors' com-

unionists.

U. S. District Judge Roy W. Harper overruled all these motions and others made in the trial preliminaries.

The press refers to the trial as the "Sentner trial," the trial of the "alleged reds."

The jury will select its foreman and will hear the opening statements tomorrow at 10 a.m.

A PREJUDICE PANEL

Sidney Berger, attorney for Sentner, in argument on his motion to discharge the jury panel, revealed that one of the prospective jurors, a Mr. Schoene, lived in the same apartment house with two of the Government attorneys. Schoene is also acquainted with an

Erie, Pa., Votes An FEPC Law

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 31.—With last week's final action by the City Council here, Erie joined the growing list of industrial cities with a Fair Employment Practices Law.

The law is a compromise after months of campaigning and struggle, especially against the Erie Manufacturers Association. It bars discrimination in employment "because of race, creed, color or national origin," and provides for public hearings on charges, but penalties for violations go into effect only after a year of "education."

(Continued on Page 8)

SPEAKERS ANNOUNCED FOR NELSON-VICTORY RALLY

William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national leader of the Communist Party, and Milton Wolff, commander of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, will be among the speakers at the "Steve Nelson Victory Rally" this Friday at 8 p.m., at the Chateau Gardens, 105 Houston St.

Tickets are available at the New York CRC, 6 East 17 St., the Veterans of the Lincoln Brigade, 23 West 26 St., and bookstores.

RABBI ASSAILS SNOOPING BY NORWALK 'VIGILANTE'

The private smear network set up by officials of the Veterans of Foreign Wars post here was denounced Saturday by Rabbi Zev Zahavy as "ungodly, undemocratic and a severe violation of the Biblical code." In his sermon at Congregation Zichren Ephraim, Rabbi Zahavy called these officials "self-anointed vigilantes" who "fail to recognize that the secret informer of unfounded reports, suspicious and evil thoughts performs a great disservice to the American tradition of fair play." He added:

"The shameful action of any organized informers' group only threatens to split the American community into a divisive society, in which every man suspects his neighbor and no man is secure."

Bill Mauldin, national chairman of the American Veterans Committee, on Saturday asked the commanders of other veterans' organizations to meet with him in Washington Feb. 22 to draft a code of conduct in such matters.

"We do not need vigilante tactics which violate the spirit of true Americanism," Mauldin said.

The American Civil Liberties Union in New York made public a letter that its executive director, Patrick Murphy Malin, had sent to Wayne F. Richards, the commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The program of the Norwalk post, the letter asserted, "smacks of vigilanteism, which is foreign to the American concept of due process," and "does real damage to the important civil liberties, which are the basis of American democracy."

In Des Moines, Ia., Saturday, the state adjutant of the V. F. W., Max Van Horn, issued a warning to the post in Iowa that the organization did not approve setting up committees such as the one in Norwalk.

He said his statement had been cleared with the national headquarters of the V. F. W. in Washington, and that officials there were "perfectly in accord with what we have said."

"We have not asked our posts in Iowa to take an action like that, and we would not approve of it if any of them did," he said.

McAvoy Urges Severance for Helen Winter

Clifford T. McAvoy, chairman of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, sent the following telegram to U.S. Attorney Fred Kaess, of Detroit:

"We urge you join with defense counsel in Smith Act case to ask severance of case of Mrs. Helen Winter. To continue subjecting Mrs. Winter to the strain of trial means physical torture and increasing severity of her illness. Common humanity demands sympathetic consideration of this case."

Mrs. Winter is one of six people indicted under the Smith Act and now on trial. She is the mother of a young daughter, and her husband, Carl Winter, is at present serving a five-year sentence in Milan, Michigan under the same Smith Act. Mrs. Winter is seriously ill with phlebitis and other complications, but has been ordered to appear in court on a stretcher.

Nelson Victory Can't Be Upset, Paper Admits

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 27 — The Pittsburgh Press virtually admitted yesterday that plans to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court against Steve Nelson's victory were doomed to defeat.

The Press reported that District Attorney Malone was about to ask the highest court to upset the Pennsylvania Court decision cancelling Nelson's 20-year sentence.

But that can't be done, it seems.

"Unfortunately," said the Press sadly in a leading editorial, "the U. S. Supreme Court has an established rule that it will not take jurisdiction in a case in which the state itself throws out a state law."

This means that Jim Dolson should soon be freed from Blawnox Prison, where he is serving a 20-year sentence on the same indictment that the state court threw out. His release was held up on account of the prosecutor's attempt to appeal.

Pier Tieups Seen in Strike by Weighers

A strike of ship cargo weighers supported by closely allied scalers and samplers, along the entire east coast, will take full effect this morning and bring a tieup on many piers.

The strike, called Friday by Weighers, Local 947 of the International Longshoremen's Association, took effect also in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah.

Originally set for Jan. 1 and deferred to Jan. 15 and again subsequently to allow Federal mediation to take a hand, negotiations collapsed when employers refused to make a pact retroactive to the date of expiration of the pact.

While the striking local, with only some 200 of the craft involved, will not set up pickets today, developments may lead to picket lines and port tieups.

With the 300 scalers and 50 samplers, members of other ILA locals, not working, there was an immediate prospect of tieups on piers where cargo requiring handling by the idle crafts is an unavoidable requirement.

The striking workers threaten a

picket line if strikebreakers are used for their work.

Meanwhile stoppages were popping in various piers in the port as the AFL's dock union, obviously anticipating another showdown election with the old ILA, is pressing for recognition of its shop stewards on a number of docks. One such stoppage, aimed at the Jarka Corp. the port's large stevedoring firm, which tied up two Holland-American piers in Hoboken, ended Saturday. The Jarka Co. did not withdraw its recognition of an AFL steward, but of the 12 gangs needed by the company the AFL was able to supply only one.

An AFL stoppage still continued at North River piers 2, 5 and 7 of the United Fruit Co., where the AFL similarly sought recognition for its stewards. The AFL charged that United Fruit recognized its steward, but withdrew recognition on pressure from the old ILA.

The NLRB was still sitting on the ballots cast by the longshoremen in the port a month ago and gave no indication when and if it will certify the majority union.

Teachers Ask Board Lead Albany March

In a letter to the members of the Board of Education, the Teachers Union has called on school officials to lead teachers in a march on Albany on Lincoln's Birthday to help win decent salaries for the teaching staff.

The union's letter, signed by president Abraham Lederman and legislative representative Rose Russell, reminded the Board that it has expressed its support for salary increases and that one of its members, Commissioner Vito F. Lanza, had recently declared, "The State will not evade its obligation to us. Otherwise we will have to march on Albany."

The union's letter stated, "An announcement that you will lead teachers in a 'March on Albany' to insure funds for salary increases would electrify the teaching staff and would raise teacher morale as nothing else could at this juncture."

Guatemalan Govt. Publishes Invasion Plotters' Letters

Nicaragua has been pin-pointed as the base for a planned invasion of Guatemala. Following the warning of the Confederation of Latin American Workers that U.S. troops "have been stationed in Nicaragua with the aim of converting . . . Guatemala into a new

Korea," the Guatemala Government itself officially issued a documented expose of a heavily financed plot for invasion by land, sea and air backed by Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza.

The government issued photostatic copies of correspondence on the planned invasion between the chief Guatemalan conspirators, Col. Carlos Amas and Gen. Miguel Fuentes, both of whom are exiles. The letters referred to involvement by the United Fruit Co., which it said supplied arms to the plotters, and the governments of Venezuela, El Salvador and the Dominican Republic as helping with the endorsement of the Government of the north.

The plotters operated, the ex-

pose said, from headquarters in Managua, Nicaragua. Among persons mentioned in the correspondence, the Guatemalan Government revealed, was Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York, to whom the conspirators were alleged to have appealed for aid.

The announcement also implicated some prominent businessmen in Guatemala. The plans, training for saboteurs, assassins, radio operators and others, were spelled out in detail.

It was charged that a Col. Carl Studer had been "retired" from the U. S. Army so he could work for the United Fruit Co. in training the plotters. The son of the Nicaraguan president, Col. Anastasio

Harlem Housing Parley Backs Bill To Void Rent Hike

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Support of the Democrat-sponsored bill for outright repeal of the 15 percent rent increase, introduced last week at Albany, was voted by the Harlem-wide Conference on Housing Saturday in the Mother A.M.E. Zion Church, 140 W. 137th St.

The conference, called by more than 100 civic and church leaders of Harlem established itself as a permanent committee, as yet unnamed.

Permanent officers elected were Rev. Richard A. Hildebrand, pastor of the Bethel A.M.E. church, chairman; William Kelley, chairman of the Manhattanville Civic Assn., vice-chairman; Dr. Gregory N. Brown, of the Committee to End Discrimination in Science & Health, second vice-chairman, and Edward A. Beresford of the Colonial Tenants League, third vice-chairman.

Others were: Miss Alvera Higgs, secretary; Mrs. M. W. Moorman, assistant secretary, and Mrs. Willa Orange, treasurer.

More than 150 men and women, Negro and white, including 45 official delegates of organizations, attended the afternoon panel discussions and assembly.

The body went on record as demanding a \$2 billion state appropriation for housing after Cyril Phillips, head of the resolutions committee, pointed out in his report that Gov. Dewey recently recommended \$2 billion for roads.

After George T. Davis, chairman of the Harlem Mortgage and

Improvement Council, and a panel chairman, reported on the discrimination against persons seeking mortgages on Harlem property, the body recommended passage of a prior lien law. This would permit the city to make repairs on buildings, reimbursing itself through collections on a prior lien.

Appointment of a Negro on the Banking Board of the New York State Banking Dept.; institution by Dewey of an investigation of discriminatory practices of mortgage lending institutions, and a similar investigation by Mayor Wagner, were other suggestions.

A resolution calling for rent reductions on grounds of reduced services to be retroactive, was passed after lively debate and after a substitute measure was narrowly defeated.

Donald Phillips, legislative director of the temporary conference, opposed it on grounds that landlords obtaining rises from the rent commission then could demand they be retroactive.

Mrs. Lily Brown argued that what the landlords did was not their concern, that the resolution "more than any other expresses what the tenants feel about the runaround they've been getting."

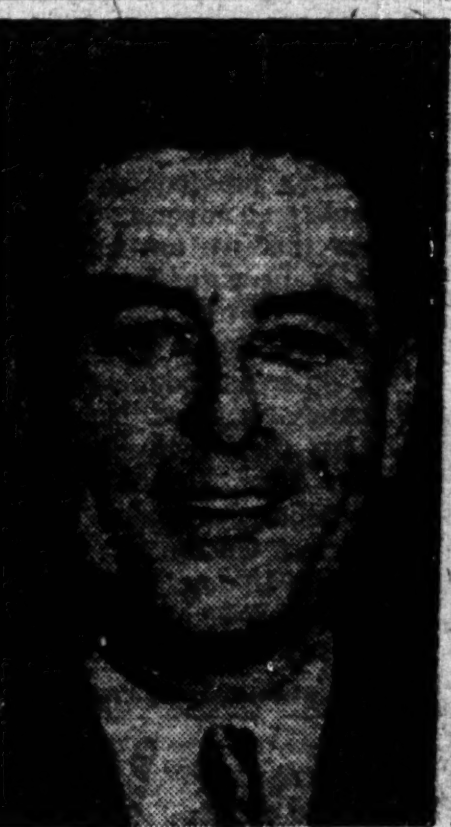
The huge backlog of tenants' complaints was pointed to in panel discussion, and the story of the building at 410 W. 130th St., was cited. After three years' fight by the tenants, and 271 violations being cited by city departments, the rent commission ordered a \$2 a month decrease in rents. But after a month, a tenant said, the landlord obtained an increase on the claim that he wasn't making his 6 percent increase.

Outlawing of discrimination in federal and state housing and private housing and tenant representation on all government housing agencies were urged.

A federal housing program of 500,000 units a year was urged, and Mayor Wagner's program for 18,000 low-rental public housing units and 5,000 lower-middle-income units should be a "minimum goal," it was declared.

"No more Title I housing until the establishment of a central re-

(Continued on Page 6)



FEURIFOY

THE WORKING CLASS NEEDS THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

I WAS DEEPLY MOVED and disturbed by the announcement in the press that the Jefferson School has been forced to suspend operations for one week in order to rally 1,000 additional students for its classes.

The difficulty in which the Jefferson School finds itself is clearly to be laid at the door of McCarthyism. This fascist current in our nation's political life requires the regimentation of thought as the foundation for its existence. It is therefore no surprise that the McCarthyites, through Eisenhower's Attorney General Brownell, have singled out the Jefferson School for special attack.

What is surprising, however, is that the labor-progressive movement, and particularly the Communists in that movement, have permitted the School to be driven to its present dire straits.

THE NEED for Marxist-Leninist theory is one of the prime requirements of the advanced working class. This is especially true today, when the working class is called upon to develop a major counter-offensive against economic crisis, political repression and the danger of atomic war adventurism.

Only the clarity of Marxist science can enable the Communists and other advanced workers to give the necessary leadership to the growing democratic tide we see developing in the labor movement, the Negro liberation movement, and among the farmers.

It is an unfortunate fact that our movement has traditionally suffered from the "neglect-of-theory" disease. This disease must be overcome—and it must be overcome quickly.

AS MUCH as the McCarthyites need the destruction of the Jefferson School, the working class needs its continued existence. The present campaign for 1,000 students should receive the enthusiastic support of all progressive and advanced workers. The School's rallying call should be answered by a flood of students to its classes next week.

McCarthyism could get no better rebuff than the building and strengthening of this fine institution of workingclass knowledge.



The Fight for the 18-Year-Old Vote

(The following article is reprinted from "Speak Up," Labor Youth League discussion bulletin. The LYL Second National Convention will take place in New York, Feb. 19-22).

By LOUIS REDDEN

IN HIS State of the Union message, President Eisenhower directed a special appeal to youth by proposing a constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18. This issue originated historically with the labor, progressive and democratic youth movements and reached a high point during World War II. Now, reaction attempts to pervert it and use it for its own foul ends.

What's behind the President's proposal? Why, in a message that glaringly ignores the real problems of youth and the people in general, is this issue seized upon by the administration?

The President's message and budget offer increased war preparations; continued sacrifices for the people, and big giveaway projects for the rich. This package is decorated, however, with false promises to lull the people into acceptance of a do-nothing program. The 18-year-old vote is one such promise.

What should be the attitude

today of the labor and progressive movements on this issue?

FROM THE OUTSET it should be clear that this issue must be fought for to the hilt by all forward-looking people. It can be a giant democratic step in enhancing youth's political awareness, alertness and activity in the fight for its future and the country's future.

The 18-year-old vote is widely supported by young people and by such youth organizations as the Young Democrats, Students for Democratic Action, National Students Association, Youth of the NAACP and the Labor Youth League. Results of a recent national poll of 18-year-olds by the Youth Research Institute show 97 percent of those polled in favor.

Young people have many strong arguments for the right to vote.

Some say, we 18 to 21 year olds assume many adult responsibilities. We work, are drafted, pay taxes, can marry, raise a family, drive a car, etc.

Others say, we are organized in many civic organizations and unions. We are exploited, appealed to, subject to all laws.

We can add the fact that 150,000 young people were killed and wounded in Korea, without their consent; that youth's future is being discussed at the Big Four Conference; that freedom of thought in the schools is being hacked away by those youth did not elect; that youth are extremely hard-hit by growing layoffs.

Isn't it logical therefore, that 18-year-olds would like to and should have the right to express themselves through the ballot?

THE EISENHOWER appeal to youth is not intended to help solve youth's problems. It is part of the Big Business scheme to win over young people to its program of war and fascism, both through demagoguery and coercion. Through militarization, corruption, brutalization and McCarthyite brainwashing, Big Business would like to create an anti-labor, anti-Negro, fascist base among young people in the image of the ill-fated Hitler Youth.

The GOP also wants votes to help stave off defeat in the coming electoral tests. Their eye is on the 6.3 million young people aged 18 to 21, who can be a decisive factor in future election campaigns.

The Eisenhower administration counts on the fact that in 1952-53 percent of the 21-29 year-old voters supported the GOP. This trend they hope to continue and increase.

SOME DEMOCRATIC-MINDED people fear that the 18-year-old vote now would play into the hands of the GOP and reaction generally.

What is wrong with this fear? It assumes that reaction has already won the youth. It assumes that the 18-year-old vote would only add to the prestige and power of the GOP.

This is far from true. In the GOP and among the Dixiecrats, there are grave misgivings about the 18-year-old vote. Some Republicans in Albany are reported as saying that a teen-vote will be a New Deal vote. Gov. Dewey doubts he'll support it. The Dixiecrats, raising their "States Rights" slogan, are apparently fearful that an 18-year vote movement would lend support to the Negro people's fight for the vote and against the poll tax.

These politicians worry and hesitate with good reason. While reaction made some inroads among the youth in 1952, a new trend is beginning to shape up.

In the past year, there's been a shift away from the adminis-

tration. It was seen in the defeat of many reactionary candidates; youth helped to defeat them.

The Gallup Poll shows a decrease in Eisenhower's general popularity. As among the people generally, many major youth gatherings in 1953 reflected an upsurge in the fight against McCarthyism. There has been, too, a sharp increase in youth struggles for jobs, Negro rights, academic freedom, exchange delegations with Soviet youth. Many young people, their belief in peace negotiations undimmed, are looking forward to the success of the Big "4" Conference.

SOME AGREE with Truman who thinks 18-year-olds are too "immature." Half-jokingly he suggests the voting age be raised to 24. These people claim that in recent elections, the lowest voting percentage was among those below 25. Thus they claim youth lack interest etc.

But if youth see a chance for a peaceful, democratic future, for the right to a decent job, if there is a program for a fuller and richer life, and if they can win the means of political expression; then we would see a catapulting forward of youth's interests in civic affairs and in their willingness to join with those who fight for peace, security and freedom.

Youth have not been won by reaction, but they have not yet moved into the ranks of the labor and people's movement. The battle for youth still rages and, in fact, has been elevated to new importance in our country.

The history of the last two decades proves that youth will lend its vigor and strength to those who best champion their rights.

OBVIOUSLY, winning youth to the cause of progress is not a task of youth alone. It can only be achieved if the labor and people's movement asserts its responsibility, and intervenes in behalf of and gives leadership to the struggles of youth.

There are many organizations and unions which, in the past, came out for the 18-year-old vote, but which today have not taken a stand. They must grasp quickly the hard fact that if they are not involved in the battle for the youth, they will lose youth to reaction by default.

Only struggle and support for youth's rights and demands will guarantee that the 18-year-old vote is won, and that the youth vote in '54 and '56 will be pro-peace and anti-fascist. Getting into this struggle is the task of all progressives.

The 18-year-old vote issue is becoming hotter. The New York Times (Jan. 25) showed 45 senators and 29 governors in favor, with most of the rest undecided.

But many of those in favor try to make it appear a hopeless cause, saying the state legislatures and people may not be for it now. Senate judiciary subcommittee has voted for it. The House and Senate Judiciary Committees must be urged to hold public hearings on the proposals for a constitutional amendment (Senate Judiciary Res. 53 and House Judiciary Res. 341) and speedily bring the issues to the floor.

The 18-year-old vote battle is a challenge to the labor and people's movements. They should upset the McCarthyite's calculated gamble to win a fascist base among six million and more future voters and among youth as a whole.

The coming primaries must see labor champion this issue in a new way. Labor should use its influence to urge all candidates to support the 18-year-old vote.

Wellman Given 60 Days for Refusing to Be Stoolie

By WILLIAM ALLAN

Detroit, Jan. 31.—Saul Wellman, a Smith Act victim defendant, was barred from introducing proof that the government's frameup case against him and his five fellow defendants constitutes a conspiracy. In his opening speech to the jury, when the defense

began putting in its case two weeks ago, Wellman, who is his own defense counsel, had charged the government with hatching a frameup conspiracy. Judge Frank Picard halted Wellman at that time, and finally said he would hear the charge when Wellman took the stand. Wellman put his charge in a documented 22-page expose, which Judge Picard an-

grily refused to allow him to read aloud last Thursday, or even talk about. The document, which the judge refused to let the jury hear, declared: "It is not because they behind this prosecution fear that we teach and advocate force and violence that we are being tried. No, it is because they fear our opposition to the force and violence of an atomic holocaust."

The other defendants are Thomas Dennis, Jr., and Nat Ganley, who are their own counsel and William Allan, Helen Winter and Philip Schatz, defended by attorney Ernest Goodman. Schatz is serving an 18-day "contempt" sentence in the county jail because he refused to finger individuals as (Continued on Page 8)



HELEN WINTER

Coast Dock Locals Vote to Join in Wesley Wells Clemency Crusade

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Full participation in the statewide "clemency crusade" to Sacramento on behalf of Wesley Robert Wells will be recommended to the membership of two key locals of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

The caravan aimed at saving the life of 44-year-old Negro condemned to die April 9 for throwing a cuspidor at a prison guard was announced last week by the Wells Defense Committee.

PROPOSALS APPROVED

An enlarged meeting of the Warehousemen's Local 6 fair employment practices committee heard George Pickering of Longshoremen's Local 10 say he would tell his union that "the death sentence for Wells was a premeditated miscarriage of justice."

Pickering, a Local 10 executive board member, was on a five-member delegation sent to ask Gov. Goodwin J. Knight for executive clemency.

The FEP committee approved proposals by its secretary, Ace de Losada, calling on Local 6 to join the crusade and take steps to bring the clemency petition into all the warehouses.

Committee Chairman Richard Moore supported all motions, including those of committee member Joe Figueiredo urging a newspaper and radio advertising campaign.

Pickering said his delegation tried for about six weeks to obtain an interview with the governor, and finally was ushered in before his secretary.

"The secretary was not too promising," he said, "and I believe the only place to go to for support in such cases is our unions."

The committee heard expressions of support also from Betty de Losada, Local 6 trustee, and from Mrs. Frances Schermerhorn Wells, Defense Committee secretary.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31.—An-

other group of Los Angeles CIO Steelworkers, members of Local 3941 employed at Rheem Manufacturing Co. here, went on record at their meeting to demand clemency for Wesley Robert Wells.

The membership listened to a report on the status of the Wells case given by Dave Brown, veteran trade unionist and a member of the Wells committee.

They then voted to instruct their officers to write an immediate letter to Gov. Goodwin Knight urging him to commute the death sentence.

The local has 400 members.

Members of Cannon Electric Unit, largest CIO United Auto Workers Local 811, voted unanimously at their meeting to call upon Gov. Goodwin Knight to commute the death sentence of Wesley Robert Wells.

The UAW members directed their officers to send a letter to the governor pointing up the reasons for clemency.

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THE CENTRAL ISSUE IN ALBANY

RECENT events and disclosures prove conclusively that Deweyism is shot through with as much corruption as ever made a cesspool of Tammany Hall. The names of Sprague, Taylor, Feinberg, Wicks, Bleakley, Condon, Pfeiffer, Breitell, Mahoney—all top Republican brass—have been involved in one way or another with recent scandals, harness track to Luciano.

These men were the biggest red-baiters and anti-labor howlers in the Republican camp. It was Sen. Condon who sponsored this anti-strike Condon-Wadlin Law; it was Benjamin Feinberg, who as Senate majority leader, pushed through the evil thought-control Feinberg Law; it was Pfeiffer and Taylor, who as GOP congressmen, voted for McCarthyism in all its shapes.

All the hullabaloo of crime and scandal being unearthed in the purity-circles of Deweyism should not becloud the single, central issue of the 1954 legislative session—Unemployment!

It is clear that New York State, already nearing unemployment of 500,000, is facing a serious situation. A tremendous state-wide campaign, led by a united labor movement, and aggressively, dynamically pushed should be launched to relieve the impact of this unemployment disaster.

CIO and AFL, tenant and housing groups, consumer and civic organizations, small homeowners and small businessmen should demand that the Hughes-Brees law be repealed, that Unemployment Insurance and Workmen's Compensation be expanded in benefits and extended in coverage, that public works such as hospitals, roads and schools be given swift emergency action in the Legislature, that taxes on low incomes be repealed, that taxes on Big Business be raised, that the 15 percent rent gouge be repealed, that rents be roll-backed, that the 15 cent Transit Authority deal be revoked.

These are the bread-and-butter issues which most affect the future of New York State and the mounting lists of jobless demand that they emerge as No. 1 matters of concern to legislators, Democrats and Republicans alike.

LYNCHING IN GUAM

NO MATTER how much old-fashioned lynchings may have decreased, the legal mob, inspired by white supremacy, is still taking its toll of Negro lives. Such a mob murdered two Negro soldiers on the Pacific island of Guam yast Thursday. The mob placed the "legal" stamp on its gallows—the persisting lynch-tree—through a kangaroo court, called a court martial. And the killings had the blessings of former President Harry S. Truman and President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Sgt. Robert W. Burns and Pvt. Herman Dennis last Thursday were offered up as sacrifices to the same old white supremacy god as were hundreds of young Negroes before them in Dixie courts. The followers of the racist gods accused the two of "rape," a hurriedly assembled court declared them "guilty!" while the high priests of the racist cult chanted "protect white womanhood," even as they drove white women into prostitution and sweated them for too little pay in the mills.

Burns and Dennis, along with Dennis' brother Calvin, were charged with the 1949 "rape-murder" of nurse Ruth Farnsworth. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whose attorneys investigated the case, describes how the three were held incommunicado for days, were "coerced, beaten and threatened into confessing and (when court martialed) denied the right to counsel of their own choosing." Burns did not "confess," but the three were convicted on the typewritten "confessions" of the two Dennises, both of which were repudiated in court. Calvin Dennis had his death sentence commuted to life by former President Truman when it was found that he could not have participated in the alleged assault.

FEDERAL COURTS in the District of Columbia, all the way up to the U. S. Supreme Court found the shoddy record of the military "kangaroo court" on Guam in legal order. On last Dec. 10, President Eisenhower turned down an appeal from attorneys for the two men for commutation of sentence.

Two weeks before the executions Mrs. Robert L. Vann, prominent Negro Republican and publisher of the "Pittsburgh Courier," appealed to the President for a stay of execution while a Court of Last Resort investigated the case. The plea went unanswered.

Now the two limp bodies of Burns and Dennis silently accuse those who, as President Eisenhower has done, appease civilian white supremacists by refusing to propose civil rights legislation, and who back up military racists by tacitly approving the lynch rope with a "legal" tag. It is time to cry "Halt!" and initiate a mass fight for a change.

THE PRESIDENT no sooner made public his Pollyannish report to Congress on the economic situation than the government's Census Bureau made its monthly report on unemployment showing a rise of 510,000 in the number jobless over the previous month. With the Census Bureau's figures came another dose of confidence talk and assurances that it's all quite normal, or "almost" normal.

The new rise, according to the Census Bureau brings unemployment up to 2,360,000. We note it is more than double the number of unemployed—1,162,000—the Census Bureau said we had during its October survey.

The Census figures, even if taken at their face value, are serious enough to cast doubt on the President's rosy picture. But those figures, at best, are only an indication of the trend. They tell only part of the story on unemployment.

Most people don't know how the Census Bureau gets its figures. It is presumed that the government has some way of counting the jobless, although it is almost impossible to find someone who has ever been counted.

WELL, IF YOU HADN'T heard this before, prepare for a shock. There is no count of any sort. The Census Bureau simply puts out 300 canvassers on one day during the first week of the month for a spot check of 25,000 households scattered in 125 counties in 42 states. The answers they get on joblessness, part-time work, overtime, etc., are shoved into a mechanical brain in Washington. The calculator pro-rates the replies of 25,000 on the basis of the entire civilian labor force of 63 million, and the report is ready for the public.

One can measure the accuracy of the count from the fact that for New York State, which has about a tenth of the national civilian labor force, perhaps 40

World of Labor

by George Morris

U.S. Figures Refute Ike's Rosy Picture

canvassers, scattered over 10 or more counties, bring us the result.

What, in the Bureau's view, is an unemployed worker. He must be one who is totally out of work, without even an hour's work a week, and one who didn't get as much as a promise from his employer of work within 30 days. He must be one who is actively engaged in searching for a job because if he is not doing so, then he is listed not as unemployed but as having left the "labor force."

The Census Bureau, therefore, comes up with all sorts of other figures in which persons actually unemployed are placed in another category. The latest report, for example, states that the number of persons working was actually cut by a full million from December to January, but only 510,000 are counted as jobless while the other half million, we are told have "quit the labor force."

One fact is sure; whether counted as unemployed are out of the labor force, a million, it is admitted, aren't earning wages and consumer power has been cut by a million jobs within a month.

In addition to this million, the Bureau reports that 275,000 were told they may come back to work within 30 days. Most of us, know, of course, that those kinds of prospects for work are not always 100 percent sure.

ANOTHER VERY important point: only 15 percent of the workers interviewed by Census Bureau canvassers said they had more than 40 hours work a week. Overtime is practically eliminated. Millions who have been accustomed to the extra earnings have suffered a cut.

At this writing the report on the number estimated to have worked above 35 hours; 15-34 hours; 1-15 hours a week and the number "with jobs but not at work" are not available. Even October, which was the lowest month for unemployment since the war, indicated nearly 5,000,000 workers were on part time, or "with job but not at work." The part time figure is unquestionably much higher now.

The unreliability of the Census Bureau's "count" can also be measured in relation to the weekly figures issued by the Department of Labor on the number of unemployment claims. The canvass upon which the Census Bureau based its estimate of 2,360,000 unemployed, was made during the week that ended Jan. 9.

For that week, the Department of Labor reported 1,951,000 insurance claims. But only 37,000,000, or less than 60 percent of the labor force, are covered by Unemployment insurance.

That leaves the Census Bureau in the ridiculous position of claiming that only 400,000

(Continued on Page 8)

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

More Weaknesses of Dulles' China Policy

PRESS REPORTS from Berlin said last weekend that the three Atlantic bloc foreign ministers had decided to weigh more carefully Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's proposal of a five-power foreign ministers' meeting to include People's China.

Molotov said such a parley could (1) consider the "situation in Asia," and (2) explore the possibilities of an expansion of East-West trade.

But such questions were obvious ones in any meeting including China, even before Molotov spoke. If the three Atlantic bloc ministers have reconsidered their previous unqualified rejection of a meeting with China, the change can hardly be attributed to Molotov's statement.

A more important cause of such a change, it seems to me, was French and British opposition to the Dulles position.

Of course, since the three "allies" held secret gang-ups prior to every session of the Berlin conferences, there is no way of knowing for sure what went on between them. The truth may never be told, if it remains for either of the three politicians to tell it.

But actions speak for themselves. And we have certain known facts to go on.

FIRST, although Dulles' position on China quite clearly injures the national interests of our country, that is, the bread-

and-butter, life-and-death interests of the American workers, farmers, middle class and the Negro people, it serves the long-time class interests of the most reactionary U. S. banking and industrial monopolies.

But it operates differently in respect to France and Britain. It not only hurts the true national interests of the French and British people, the interests of the national majorities in those countries; in addition, it injures the class interests of the British and French big capitalists, or in any case of a section of them.

Fighting for maximum profits against aggressive German, Japanese and United States trade offensives, both the British and the French capitalists see improved relations with China as a means of improving their position in the cut-throat competition.

In addition, French big business, under heavy pressure from the French working class, harbors the hope of working out some kind of relationship with Ho Chi Minh. Of course, they would prefer to deal with this by crushing the Vietminh. But if this were possible—and all current information indicates that it is not—French big business would still have to fight it out with U. S. big business, which has entrenched itself in key positions of Indochina's economy under the guise of "helping France fight Communism."

Some sort of arrangement

with the Vietminh which would end hostilities in Indochina and allow French imperialism and opportunity and time to rebuild its strength is, therefore, a most attractive prospect to the big Parisian bankers and industrialists. Notwithstanding the possibility that their calculations might meet with frustration, such calculations must exercise a potent influence on their typically arrogant capitalist mentality.

A SECOND FACT is the internal situation of our country. Both the security and economic interests of the American national majority urgently require a policy of friendship and trade with the powerful new Chinese giant in world affairs.

These political and economic necessities are growing more compelling, more urgent, as the economic depression picks up momentum.

They are heightening and revealing more clearly the bankruptcy of the Eisenhower Administration foreign and domestic program.

The acute and growing crisis of Administration policy has al-

(Continued on Page 8)

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Bloch

(Continued from Page 1)
opened bathroom door, whereupon she called police.

PERSECUTED

A statement issued by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg case alluded to the most recent attack against the attorney, long a fighter for civil rights.

This was a petition filed by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York filed with the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court asking disciplinary action against Bloch.

It could have led to his suspension or disbarment. Although the Judiciary law provides that all such proceedings be confidential and private until and unless charges are sustained news of the action was leaked to the press and unnamed sources quoted as saying complaints were made against Bloch's remarks at the Rosenberg funeral.

The Sobell-Rosenberg committee's statement follows:

"The National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case joins millions throughout the world in mourning Emanuel Bloch, a dedicated lawyer, an outstanding humanitarian and a sincere defender of the highest principles of American justice.

"His death came after three years of laboring under the most intense strain. Without regard to his health, he fought with all of his heart and strength to prove the innocence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"Having suffered a profound personal tragedy in their execution, he devoted himself with a deep sense of dedication and love to securing the future of the Rosenberg children. In the final weeks of his life he was subjected to cruel pressure from those who tried to deprive him of his livelihood by sniping at his monumental legal stature.

"Emanuel Bloch will be remembered as one of America's great lawyers. We believe the future will vindicate his faith in the innocence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

The New York Times on Jan. 20, quoted Bloch as stating, after publication of news of the bar association's move:

"I have an unblemished record before the bar for the past 30 years. Indeed, in the Rosenberg case itself I have received strong praise from the courts before whom I appeared on behalf of my clients. Of course, I shall defend myself."

HELPED TRENTON SIX

The 53-year-old attorney was active in the defense of the Trenton Six, retained by the Civil Rights Congress to appeal the death sentences of six Negroes framed for murder in Trenton. After presiding Judge Charles P. Hutchison removed the permits of Bloch and other defense lawyers to practice in New Jersey, the Federal Circuit Court later reversed his action.

Bloch recently, in an interview with the Sunday Worker told of his experiences with the Rosenbergs in the three years following the night when Julius Rosenberg, recommended to him by another lawyer, sought his legal advice, after being questioned and released by the FBI.

Bloch, thinking it would be "just another routine case," similar to many individuals he had defended when charged with "Communism" before Congressional committees, took the case. He had no regrets, save that he was not with them at the end, he said. The haste with which the Rosenbergs were rushed to their death made

it impossible. His frantic efforts in Washington to prevent it continued up until 10 minutes before they were electrocuted.

"Dope" stories in newspapers attributed the organized bar's determination to discipline Bloch to anonymous complaints over Bloch's having declared at the Rosenberg's funeral that Pres. Eisenhower, Attorney-General Brownell and J. Edgar Hoover were responsible for the murder of the Rosenbergs.

"They did not pull the switch, it is true," he said. "But they were the ones who directed the one who pulled the switch."

The grief-stricken attorney shared honors as speakers at the services with Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, professor emeritus at the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, and others.

In the small crowded Brooklyn chapel, while tens of thousands massed silently for blocks leading to the scene of the services, and other tens of thousands stood roped off behind police lines, the graying attorney told the throng, "This is not the time to grieve. Neither Ethel nor Julius would have wanted it that way. . . . They were hurt but they did not cry. They were tortured but they did not yield. . . ."

But though he remained dry-eyed, controlled in his deep personal loss, tears overflowed many eyes when he said:

"Two very simple, sweet, tender, intelligent and cultural people have been killed. . . ."

"But let us take solace in the fact that for the first time in three years Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are among their friends—among the people from whence they came. . . ."

In Welwood cemetery, near Pinelawn, Bloch stood beside Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, Julius' mother, comforting her, as the bodies of the two she called "my children" were lowered.

Mrs. Rosenberg, visited by a member of the Sobell-Rosenberg committee who broke the news to her of the attorney's death, was distraught, but planned to attend the services, a committee member said.

Bloch was born in New York City, attended public schools, was graduated in 1920 from City College, from where Julius Rosenberg was graduated in '39, and obtained his law degree in 1923 from Columbia university.

Surviving are his father, Alexander Bloch, who acted as Ethel Rosenberg's trial lawyer, and in whose office Bloch began law practice, and a brother, Milton, also an attorney.

After the execution of the Rosenbergs, Bloch devoted himself exclusively to his duties as guardian of the children, Michael and Robby Rosenberg, and to raising money for a trust fund for the boys. Before Christmas he returned from a month's speaking tour in their behalf, which took him into Canada and various cities in the midwest and west.

Layoffs

(Continued from Page 1)

made by Hall that the CIO ignored or camouflaged unemployment in 1949 was "false" and added: "At no time, no matter who might be President, will the CIO assume the posture of an economic ostrich, hoping that 'hard times' will disappear."

Reuther cited business publications and industry leaders who have commented on the industrial downturn and noted U. S. Steel Corp. announced it would cut production to 80 percent of capacity.

"When industrial leaders say that," Reuther continued, "it's apparently all right with the name-caller. When we point out that this economic slowdown will mean loss of jobs, loss of purchasing power and hardships, we are called 'leftwingers, egg-heads' year after year. However, there were the Rosenberg-Sobell Case. The

and 'gloom-doom boys' and a host of other names."

2,000 GE Layoffs Add To State Jobless

The General Electric Co. will lay off 2,100 workers today at its electronics division in Syracuse. They will be off (without pay) for a full week. The drop in the sale of TV sets was the main reason.

New York state unemployment, meanwhile, continued to stay at a high level, with 324,500 registered for unemployment insurance in the week ended Jan. 23, New York city's figure for the same week was 203,500. In both cases only a slight dip was registered from the high point of 330,000 and 214,000 for the state and city, respectively, in the week that ended Jan. 9.

2,359,000 Jobless, Says Census Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—(FP)—Census Bureau figures released at the weekend listed 2,359,000 U.S. workers as unemployed during the week ended Jan. 9, an increase of almost a half million over the December figure. Employment, the bureau said, dropped one million from the December figure to 59.8 million.

Labor economists estimate the Census Bureau unemployment figures are at least two million short of actual joblessness. This appeared to be borne out by the bureau's action in adding 236,000 to the number of persons not in the labor force in January as compared with December.

The extent to which the "those not in the labor force" classification is used to hide actual unemployment is illustrated by the fact that the Census Bureau shows the labor force in January 1953 at 62,700,000, which is 563,000 larger than the figure given for January, 1954. Normally, the labor force increases 700,000 a year.

(See World of Labor on page 5.)

GM, Ford Workers Face Cut in Jobs

DETROIT, Jan. 31.—Short weeks and layoffs loom for General Motors and Ford workers as both companies disclosed they are cutting back production.

Until now, Ford and GM have been running strong, with the bulk of the unemployment in the industry at the expense of Chrysler and the independents.

Officials of either company did not indicate how heavy the cuts will be. But they sought to minimize the effect on employment and claimed only a cut in overtime will take place. The main cutback in GM so far is in the manufacture of Chevrolet, the corporation's most popular car.

Ford has been on a nine, and nine and half hour day, six day two shift basis for some time. The plan now is to cut the overtime and Saturday work, according to a Ford spokesman. This would amount to a sizable cut in the earnings of many workers.

The Lincoln-Mercury division also plans to cut Saturday.

Sharp Jobless Rise In Washington State

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 31—Jobless totals mounted sharply again in December, the state employment security department announced. The year-end unemployment figure was set at 62,200, up 14,000 from November.

Employment declines of 3,100 in lumber, 3,100 in construction, 2,300 in food processing, and 2,500 in wholesale trade (mainly apple-packing activities) were registered. They more than offset holiday-season expansion of retail trade jobs, up 7,200, and government (post offices), up 5,000.

Aircraft (Boeing Airplane Co.) added 400 new workers in December, the ninth successive monthly increase.

Total employment at the end of 1953 was estimated at 741,400, almost identical with that of one of the Rosenberg-Sobell Case. The

big changes in individual industries.

"At the end of 1953," said the department, "about 5,800 fewer workers were employed in the state's basic lumber industries than at the end of 1952."

Some 3,200 fewer were employed by the government.

Major gains were in aircraft, up 6,400 over the end of 1952, and construction, up 3,500.

Unemployment averaged 44,000 throughout 1953, compared with 37,700 in 1952.

Mid-December figures showed the Lewis county lumber area reporting 23.5 percent of its covered workers unemployed. Percentages for metropolitan areas in mid-December were Seattle, 6.1; Spokane, 7.1; and Tacoma 8.3 percent.

"Partial unemployment" in the form of shorter work weeks cut take-home pay in the food processing, textile, lumber, paper, primary ferrous metals and transportation equipment industries. The November average work week in manufacturing industries was 37.8 hours, down a full hour from October, 1953.

Sobell

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Rosenbergs in a New York department store."

In the Greenglass' attorney's memoranda, the committee said, "Ruth Greenglass shows that she had never even heard of the atomic bomb at the time when she claimed in court to have been involved in a conspiracy to steal its secret. David Greenglass reveals that he didn't know who sent Harry Gold to see him, when in the trial he swore it was Julius Rosenberg."

The Greenglass' attorney's memoranda quotes Ruth Greenglass as saying that her husband had a tendency to hysteria and was an habitual liar. These memoranda, the committee asserted, also "show the makings of a deal for this perjured testimony by representatives of the Attorney General's office itself."

"The affidavit about David's uranium theft," as the government brief called it, refers to an affidavit by David Greenglass' brother which proves, the committee said, that Greenglass stole uranium at Los Alamos, a fact which he concealed in the trial.

"The first major break," the committee said yesterday, "has occurred in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case."

"In an historic development, the U. S. Attorney General's Office has at last admitted that new evidence reveals that the chief government witnesses, David and Ruth Greenglass, lied in their testimony."

"The lies referred to by the new evidence go to the heart of the case. By admitting that the Greenglasses did in fact lie, the Attorney General's Office admits that there never was a case against Morton Sobell or the executed Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

"The Attorney General's office, compelled to make this admission by the weight of the new evidence, is at a loss to explain away the lies. The best it can do is to try to minimize their importance. But the new evidence itself shows clearly that these lies were made in the central aspects of the Greenglass testimony."

"The importance of these lies is further emphasized by the statement of the Circuit Court of Appeals that without the testimony of the Greenglasses, the conviction could not stand."

"Our Committee has steadfastly maintained that Morton Sobell must have a new trial. The latest admission of the Attorney General's office makes such a new trial an immediate necessity. However, the Attorney General's office continues to oppose such a trial. In doing so, it knowingly continues the flagrant use of perjured testimony."

"Such conduct is in keeping with the entire role that the Attorney General's office has played in this case. On Dec. 4, we presented to Sen. William Langer, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, a request to investigate the conduct of the Attorney General's office in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case. The

recent admission provides additional evidence that such an investigation is of the greatest importance if the traditions of American justice are to be upheld.

"The National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case recognizes the world-wide significance of the admission by the Attorney General's Office. The admission confirms the convictions of the millions who fought for clemency for the Rosenbergs, of the millions who have had grave doubts, and of the millions who are determined to obtain justice for Morton Sobell."

Harlem

(Continued from Page 3)

location bureau," was a conference demand. Removal of Robert Moses as head of the Shum Clearance Committee and City Construction Co-ordinator, and replacement of Philip J. Cruise as New York City Housing authority was demanded.

Reporting to a relocation panel, Kelley declared that the City Planning Commission's claim that the outlook for relocation of project site tenants is "brighter" was absurd. Even the majority report, he said, admitted that in the next three years only 18,000 of the 40,000 tenants to be displaced will be eligible for public housing.

Full moving expenses and damages of a minimum of \$100 a room for those evicted from project sites was demanded by the conference.

Kelley told the group: "I went to see Mayor Wagner about the plight of tenants being hurried out by Columbia University (for the Morningside Gardens Title I project) and being given at most \$100 moving expenses. He said, 'What do you mean, \$100 a room?' I told him that was what should be given them."

Lester Hines, representing the People's Civic and Welfare Assn., said his organization was on record as favoring no more demolition until a place was had for tenants, and for building on vacant land. This proposal was adopted.

State Sen. Joseph Zaretski (D.-Lib.) told a panel how he had introduced legislation ever since 1948 to outlaw discrimination in mortgage lending operations.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE
AIR CONDITIONER—1/2 ton—with thermostat. Top consumer rating. Reg. \$309.95. Spec. \$239.95. Only a few left. Small deposit reserves one until installed. Standard Brand Dist., 149 4th Ave. (14th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7319. One hour free parking.

SERVICES
PAINTING
A job well done—painting, paperhanging, Jack Rosen, GI. 9-7601. Free estimating. Reliable work.

(Upholsterers)
CALL HYACINTH 8-7357 for sofa, rewebbed, reupholstered, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Conscientious attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE
SPACE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7707.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano movers. Many satisfied customers. Call Ed Wendell, JE 6-5008. Day-Night.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

Shopper's Guide

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
15 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants
JADE MOUNTAIN
Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
Tel. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-2444
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

We mourn with
DON and IDA
the tragic death of baby
MAUREEN
—Friends in Jamaica

Republic Studios Plan Second Frameup of Rosenbergs on Screen

By SAMUEL SILLEN

Anyone with illusions that the dove of peace is fluttering over Hollywood should read the latest war bulletin from the studios of Republic Pictures.

Republic is planning a film on the Rosenberg Case. And we are promised that this "explosive" film will be based on such impartial sources as J. Edgar Hoover's office and a series of articles by Bob Considine for Hearst's International News Service.

Screenwriter Frank S. Nugent has been hired to carpenter the script and is now doing "research" in Washington. "Republic," says Nugent, "plans a quasi-documentary approach to the subject in the style say of Citizen Kane." Will this vaunted documentary include the statements of two top atomic scientists, Dr. Harold Urey and Albert Einstein, that the government's case was "incredible"?

The scheme is to bait the public with some of Hollywood's new look "realism" and "authenticity." The more obvious fakery of movies like "I Was a Communist for the FBI" has flopped at the box office.

"We're more interested," says Nugent, "in the human relationships inherent in the story than in its cloak-and-dagger aspect, although these will be illustrated too."

Human relationships indeed. Two innocent young American parents, viciously framed, torn from their children, cruelly offered a government bribe of precious life to perjure themselves, burned to death in a barbaric orgy that defied law and outraged humanity. Two warm and sensitive human beings whose moral courage and devotion to democratic ideas exalted thinking people everywhere.

What a film that would make! But that is not Hearstman Considine's story, nor is it the story Republic plans to tell.

With this film the Hollywood generals hope to accomplish two things besides lining their pockets. First, keep the "Atom Spy" pot boiling in the interest of repression and war. Second, overcome the world-wide revulsion to the brutal murder of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, a revulsion so widespread in Europe that Pope Pius three times interceded with the White House against the execution.

The killers are not content with their deed. They must glamorize and glorify it! They must use it to fan the flames of new witch-burnings.

Still they are troubled. "I seriously think that the Hot Potato would make a perfect title," says scriptwriter Nugent.

They are not troubled by conscience, which is alien to them, but by the possible kickback of public opinion here and certainly abroad. Their task, they admit in their bulletin from Hollywood, is "exceedingly complex."

And that means that the opinion of an aroused public could stop them before they commit this vast atrocity which would befall and imperil the American people.

Every honest voice must be lifted in urgent protest against this monstrous project. This contemplated film can in truth become "The Hot Potato" of Hollywood in 1954.

Picasso Exhibit In Moscow

MOSCOW. — Paintings by Van Gogh, Picasso, Gauguin, which have not been on public show since the beginning of the last war, are exhibited in Moscow at the Fine Arts Museum, which has now reopened here after repair.

These pictures and others in view previously belonged to the Western Art collection which has now been merged with the general collection.

Chopin Competition in Warsaw Open to All Young Pianists

The fifth Frederic Chopin International competition, open to young pianists of all nationalities, will take place in Warsaw from Feb. 22, 1955, to March 21, of that year, according to an announcement just made in Poland.

The famous international competition, which will begin on the 145th anniversary of the birth of Poland's musical genius, will follow the conclusion of a lengthy nationwide festival of Polish music scheduled to be held in 1954. The festival will be part of this year's national celebration marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Peoples' Poland.

The Chopin International Competition, which was originated in 1927, was held last in 1949 in Warsaw. Two first prizes were awarded. They went to Halina Czerny-Stefanska, of Poland, and Bella Davidovich, of the Soviet Union. Since 1949 Miss Czerny-Stefanska has made a number of concert tours through many countries. Critics in both Eastern and Western Europe have acclaimed her as one of the finest pianists in the world.

To be eligible for the Chopin Competition, applicants must be between 16 and 32 years of age, as of Feb. 22, 1955, and must file their applications with the secretary, Fifth Frederic Chopin International Competition, Krakowskie Przedmiescie 15-17, Warsaw, Poland. Applications should be accompanied by three photographs, proof of age, and biographical data, including musical training and qualifications. Deadline for applications is Oct. 17, 1954.

Rules of competition provide for three stages, during the first of which contestants will be required to play one Chopin nocturne, two of his etudes, a polonaise and one other short work by the Polish composer.

Those who pass that stage satisfactorily will enter the second stage, during which they will play one of the preludes, two of the etudes, three mazurkas and a longer Chopin work such as one of the sonatas. Finalists selected for the third stage will play a Chopin concerto with orchestral accompaniment. Winners will take part in a number of concerts in various Polish cities following conclusion of the competition.

Ten money prizes will be awarded, including a first prize of 30,000 zlotys (\$7,500 at the official rate). Other prizes will be: Second, 25,000; third, 20,000 zlotys; fourth, 15,000 zlotys; fifth 10,000 zlotys, and five additional awards of 5,000 zlotys each. There will also be a special prize for the best performance of the Chopin mazurkas.

The first Chopin International Competition was won by Lev Oborin of the Soviet Union in 1929. Aleksander Uninski, of France, was the winner in 1932.

The third Chopin Competition in 1937 was won by Jakob Zak, of the USSR. Because World War II was then being fought and Poland was occupied by Nazi forces, the fourth Competition could not be held in 1942 as originally scheduled. Instead it took place in 1949 as the high point of the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the death of Chopin.

On that occasion women pianists took top honors for the first time in the history of the Competition. In addition to the first prize taken by Miss Czerny-Stefanska and Miss Davidovich, second prize went to Barbara Hesse-Bukowska, of Poland. Among noted musicians and teachers on the jury in 1949

were Marguerite Long, of France; Arthur Hedley, of England; Magdalena Tagliafero, of Brazil; Lev Oborin, of the Soviet Union and Stanislaw Szpinalski, of Poland.

The Frederic Chopin Society in Warsaw has announced that it is preparing microfilms of the manuscripts of Chopin's works and letters to be accompanied by a catalog in several languages. Copies of both the films and the catalog will be made available to interested institutions and individuals.

Tonight's Best Bets on Radio, TV

TV
Ding Dong School (4) 10 a.m. (children)
Rootie Kazootie (7) 6 p.m.
Let's Take Sides-Panel Show (4) 7:00
Jamie-Brandon de Wilde (7) 7:30
Movie-Galloping Major (British) (11) 7:30
Burns-Allen (2) 8:00
I Love Lucy (2) 9:00
Boxing (5) 9:00
Red Buttons Show (2) 9:30
Movie: Voice in the Wind (11) 9:30
Boxing (5) 10:00
Studio One (2) 10:00
Movie: Argyle Secret (9) 10:00

RADIO
John Vandercook, news WABC 7:00 p.m.
Suspense WCBS 8:00
Met. Opera Auditions WABC 9:00
Lux Radio Theatre WCBS 9:00
Decision, documentary WABC 9:30
Frank Edwards, news WOR 10

MOVIES
Gilbert and Sullivan, Bijou.
Admiral Ushakov, Stanley.
The Robe, RKO neighborhood theatres.
This Is Cinerama, Warner.
Julius Caesar, Plaza.
Heidi and White Mane, Little Carnegie.
Little Fugitive, Normandie.
Conquest of Everest, Fine Arts.
Lili, Translux, 52 St. and Lexington.
The Sea Around Us (RKO), Neighborhood theatres.
Fan Fan the Tulip, Neighborhoods.
Justice Is Done, Neighborhoods.
Spice of Life, 55th St. Playhouse.
Times Gone By, Guild 50 St.

DRAMA
Madwoman of Chailot, 430 6th Ave.
Emperor's Clothes, Greenwich Mews Playhouse, Mon-Fri 8:30. TR 3-4810.
Coriolanus, Phoenix Theatre, Barbizon Plaza Theatre.
Kismet, Ziegfeld.
Oh Men, Oh Women, Henry Miller.

Bus-Truck Collision At Least 14 Die in

THREE RIVERS, Que., Jan. 31. —Fourteen to 18 persons were killed and 10 more injured last night when a crowded bus collided with a truck on an icy highway, then burst into flames.



on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

"As Advertised," No Holds Barred . . .

WELL, WE ASKED for them, and they're still coming. A note attached to this letter on "The Southpaw" and related topics says "Let's see how much criticism you can take, and print."

Dear Lester Rodney:

I don't think you are the best sports writer in this city, and further, I don't agree that when you digress you have enough on the ball to edit a column of general interest. In fact, I think you need plenty of straightening out.

You ask your letter writer on "The Southpaw" not to take your remarks personally, but then you call him bilious; "I think you are bilious" twice in one sentence. Is this your manner of taking disagreement with your personal opinions? Is this the correct way to handle a sports column in a working class newspaper with readers you are so free to call "bilious, snobbish, contemptuous"?

I think not. Furthermore, I think it is contemptible for a talented writer to use every journalistic trick of sarcasm and innuendo to ridicule a reader and correspondent. "Are you sure you read the book?" and implying that he has never seen a ballgame, or that he doesn't think people are decent.

I say this in spite of the fact that I think your reader J. S. wrong in condemning this book and that you are correct. You are especially correct in bringing J. S. up short on the question of recommending the book because the author has a decent attitude toward Negroes, and because the hero, Wiggen is brought into head-on collision with the Korean war.

But your excitable remarks defending people who "seem to live, breathe and exist on baseball" which were so important to you, you devoted an entire second column to this part of the controversy expose some neglect of Marxist study courses lately.

To put it in your own language, you have weird notions about the importance of baseball columns, sports writers, and the development of class-consciousness.

In your second column you get quite theoretical about it—after first setting up a straw man, you go about exclaiming "but the people are really decent, they really are." No one disputes it. The question is: how can this basically decent element in "all people be brought to higher and higher concepts of decency. Even J. S. poses this as his main argument. He asks how did the hero get this decent attitude toward Negroes? He says the book builds this attitude in a vacuum. You don't answer this. He is looking for answers on how he can do it, or how other people develop.

But you develop your philosophy even further by diminishing the nature and scope of the struggle of the class conscious to fight the corruption of the working class engendered in thousands of ways daily by our society.

Do you deny that society tries and does succeed in corrupting the people and that decency is not some latent, inner, never changing factor in the people, but the result of conscious struggling by individuals against corrupting influences?

Again, you buttress your point by even greater excursions into theory: "If you took away the horrid words the official propaganda" everyone would agree with us. Sure, but this might also be said of the mean, the vicious, and the fascist minded. Do you really believe that the people are blind only because of the "horrid words" or because in addition, they are brutalized by movies, plays, TV, gambling, and glorification of the "champion slavocracy sport of all time"—baseball. Are they not debased in many other cultural, economic, political and social ways?

The answer is yes. You seem to imply that the emergence of the people's decency is inevitable. You deliberately diminish the importance of class-conscious forces who launched the campaign to bring Negroes into Big League baseball, by mentioning it, and adding, "an all-important but . . ." that those on the Daily Worker (I'm sure you meant in many other places, too) never would have done so if they thought "Joe Blow" wasn't decent.

They had to have more than just this notion, Mr. Rodney. They had to have "other ideas in their heads" too. The presence of these ideas is precisely the difference between well-meaning people who think the people are decent (even Eisenhower talks about our "decency") and those whose ideas make them go out and bring out this decency to fight for themselves and others against all forms of corruption.

I don't believe J. S. thinks of the people with contempt. I do think he is contemptuous of those who spend their whole lives fleeing any idea, and I think he values very highly those people whose class-consciousness and Marxist education makes very precious ingredients in our struggle.

Perhaps you should spend a little more time exposing the cruel degradation of boxing today, like Jimmy Cannon, in spite of his other screwy ideas, or even better, of the rotten baseball-salary-hiring setup. From the point of view of their management, financing, and corporate setup, do you think baseball is any cleaner than racing, boxing, wrestling or basketball? I don't.—T.W.O.

We'll Try to Keep It Going

THE IDEA HERE in throwing open the floor on "The Southpaw" was to let the readers have their say on the merits of the book and reasonably related subjects WITHOUT me getting in my two cents on every letter. I had my say, two columns worth.

However, since T.W.O.'s letter contains some challenging questions directed straight at me, I can't figure out how to avoid stopping here for a moment and answering them, so I will attempt to do same briefly tomorrow.

On hand as of now, Sunday, are five letters, including a second shot by J. S. himself which you will find interesting. The discussion is actually unwinding beyond the limited area of the merits of the book in question, and that seems both inevitable and all to the good. I think it is too interesting to cut off. Anything that can make people actually sit down and write letters instead of just THINKING about possibly writing a letter sometimes, is obviously hot enough to keep going.

So, while it lasts, I've talked our city editor, I hope, into granting some space elsewhere in the paper for its continuation. The letters will be run in the order they were received, and the very long ones will be subject to reluctant trimming.

This will enable the discussion to continue while we get back here to the arriving rosters, those harbingers of spring training. Say, couldn't the Giants take Henry Wiggen though?

Negro, Pro-Labor Candidates File in Illinois Primaries

By CARL HIRSCH

SPRINGFIELD.—Primary filings in Illinois last week opened a vista of political opportunity for the independent and progressive voters in many areas throughout Chicago and downstate.

An unusually large number of Negro, pro-labor and liberal candidates filed in the congressional and legislative races.

In many cases, the spring contest will be between a machine-picked hack and an independent candidate running with the support of a broad coalition of independent groups.

The filings opened up 10 weeks of intensive political campaigning before the primary. The April 13 balloting will actually pre-determine much of the outcome of the November election—and especially is this true in the contests for the state legislature.

Probably the outstanding feature of the filings was the entry of Negro candidates for the Legislature in areas where a fight for broadening Negro representation is being made.

Five Negro candidates entered the primary in the 5th Senatorial District—an area of 70 percent Negro population where only one of the four sitting legislators is a Negro.

IN THE 1st Senatorial District, a white incumbent, Rep. James Rinella, backed out of the GOP race because of the support for Negro candidate Ernest A. Greene, who lost to Rinella two years ago.

Negro candidates filed in two other areas where there are no Negro legislators in spite of a large Negro electorate—in the lower West Side 2nd Senatorial District and in the Near North Side 29th Senatorial District.

Labor candidates made their appearance in both the Republican and Democratic legislative contests, some of them running for the first time.

IN WAUKEGAN, former

UAW-CIO organizer Rep. Harvey Pearson filed in the Republican primary for reelection. Another former UAW-CIO staffer, Rep. William Pierce of Rockford, filed in the Democratic race. Rep. Carl Soderstrom, Republican son of the president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, prepared to run for reelection in Streator.

In the 19th Senatorial District, which includes Chicago's West Side and suburbs, Marion Caligaris filed for state representative in the Democratic primary. Caligaris is president of an AFL Order of Railway Clerks lodge.

Among the new features in the congressional races was the filing of strong opposition against Republican Rep. Fred Busbey (3rd Dist.) and against Rep. William E. McVey (4th Dist.) The ultra-reactionary Busbey will be opposed in the primary by Harry A. Carlson.

McVey's main opposition will come in the November race when he will face a former New Deal congressman, William A. Rowan, who has the strong support of the CIO United Electrical Steelworkers.

Sen. Paul Douglas has no opposition in the Democratic primary. However, the GOP contest shapes up as a free-for-all among 11 contestants who style themselves as either "Eisenhower Republicans" or "Taft Republicans."

Trial

(Continued from Page 4)

members of the Communist Party. When Dennis, Negro Party leader, was on the stand the government began questions about other individuals Dennis told prosecutor William Hundley that he was not going to be a stoolpigeon and endanger people's jobs. The government did not ask Dennis after that to name Communists.

Hundley, in his cross-examination of Wellman, tried to offset the effect of Wellman's account of his service in the fight against fascism in Spain, where he was wounded fighting Franco and as a paratrooper in World War II, where he was wounded at the Battle of the Bulge. Hundley tried to insinuate that Wellman broke laws by going to Spain, when his passport lapsed such a visit.

The FBI went to Wellman's high school in New York and got a copy of a report card of when he was 17 to show, as they claimed, that he wasn't expelled for taking part in an unemployed demonstration on March 6, 1930 as he had claimed that he hadn't got high enough marks.

Actually Wellman's marks in regional examinations were an average of 85.

Then the government dug up a hoary tale spouted by the spy John Lautner that Wellman and others had expelled him in a basement meeting in Cleveland in 1950. Wellman said he knew of no such meeting and first learned of the spy's expulsion when reading of it in the Daily Worker.

Judge Picard who seeks to end the trial by Feb. 22, so the House Un-American Committee can stage a witchhunt here Feb. 22, gave short shrift to a 66-page brief filed by Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union and Fowler Harper, Yale University law professor, that charged the Smith Act was unconstitutional.

Pittman

(Continued from Page 5)

ready produced confusion among top Administration officials, and confusion specifically on the question of China. There is, for instance, Admiral Radford's well-known proposition that everything must be done to prevent China from consolidating its political and economic position and advancing to a stronger position. The Radford strategy is a McCarthyite one, and involves extreme and reckless measures to achieve its aim. Needless to say, its aim is an illusion.

Dulles agrees with the Radford aim, reports say. He, too, is as prone to recklessness as Radford, as his role in the Korea war and the attempted fascist putsch in East Germany made clear. He harbors the illusory hope, however, of bringing about a change in China through his well-known "liberation" methods, that is, through subversion, sabotage, infiltration and strengthening capitalist elements in China.

What is apparent in all this is the fundamental weakness of Dulles' position in respect to China. This is a weakness of Wall Street and of its Administration in Washington.

Recognition of this weakness offers the American people, the trade unions and democratic organizations, a real opportunity to intervene and fight for a China policy truly conforming to the vital political and economic interests of our country.

St. Louis

(Continued from Page 2)

panies. Sentner worked for the abolition of discrimination in the restaurants of the large department stores. Two former executives, now retired, of these stores and the credit executive of one of them was on the panel. Several utility executives knew Sentner's advocacy of the Missouri Valley Authority which they opposed.

Another prospective juror is employed by the Army Engineers, one of the most influential enemies of the MVA. An accountant for the Gaylord Container Co. was challenged. This company was cited by the War Labor Board, of which Sentner was a member. The company engaged in a vicious campaign against all the Board members, particularly against Sentner.

The indictment of Sentner shows the powerful weapon the employers have in the Smith Act. Any unionist would be proud of the enemies Sentner must have made as a union organizer. There was silence in the courtroom when Berger read the list of companies—bank, utility, construction—Sentner was active in organizing.

Mrs. Hoffman challenged some of the prospective jurors on the ground that "a whole host of influences, a combination of hostile prejudices were in evidence"—such as that individual members of the panel were members of the American Legion, Chamber of Commerce, Knights of Columbus, bank executives.

The poisonous influence of the press, radio and TV and the movies with the numerous anti-Communist propaganda was clearly indicated when several prospective jurors could not conceal their hostility to Communists and had to be dismissed.

ANTI-COMMUNIST SPEECH

One of the prospective jurors answering a question of the pre-

siding judge, made an anti-Communist speech.

Judge Roy W. Harper asked prospective jurors whether they had read or discussed the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin or Stalin. This juror replied he had. Judge Harper asked him whether these writings caused him to form an opinion that these writings advocated the use of force and violence to overthrow the government. At this point the prospective juror sounded off.

Judge Harper asked him whether he had formed an opinion regarding organizations based on the writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin or Stalin, and advocating principles contained in their writings. He again stated he had formed such opinions. He believed that such organizations advocated the use of force and violence.

This prospective juror had previously announced his affiliation with the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce.

Seven other prospective jurors raised their hands and said that they agreed with the NAM member. The judge excused these eight prospective jurors.

In his opening address to the prospective jurors, Judge Harper said: "Simply because a person is known to be a Communist does not make a person guilty of conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the government by force."

He told the panel: "You will note that the defendants are not charged with being Communists, but are charged with conspiring to advocate the overthrow of the U. S. government. Under our constitution, individuals are entitled to their political beliefs."

Judge Harper stated that each juror must approach this case with an open mind: the mind should be "like a sheet of white paper." One prospective juror was excused when he admitted he could not. He said, "I have had considerable difficulty in reaching that 'white paper' status. I find it is hard to forget that there was an indictment in the case."

Some of the prospective jurors admitted having read and discussed the writings of Whittaker Chambers, Elizabeth Bentley, Louis Budenz and several other "experts" on Communism. In addition, some saw the movie, "I Was a Communist Spy," watched Philbrick series on TV. They were pretty sure, however, in spite of all this, their minds were like a "sheet of paper" without any bias against Communists in general or Communists in particular.

Of the 45 prospective jurors whose occupations Judge Harper inquired about, some revealing replies were given. Among them were salesmen, three bankers, several engineers for local utilities, vice-presidents of two of the largest department stores, secretaries of some of the big corporations, an office superintendent of Union Electric Co., a Safety Director of International Shoe. Included also were an accountant, a housewife, the wife of an executive (who said she was a housewife), a Negro waiter, a Negro machine operator, who previously worked for the government, a Negro government clerk, a Negro professional woman, a carpenter and a bench assembler.



Morris

(Continued from Page 5)

are jobless among the 26 million wage earners not covered by unemployment insurance.

It should be borne in mind that jobless insurance claims are actually registered and their estimate isn't based on a "spot check." And there is the additional fact that many jobless that are covered do not show up in those statistics because their checks were exhausted.

The trend of the Census Bureau's "spot check" may bring us next month to less unemployment, by its estimate, than the number of persons actually registered for jobless checks. The labor movement's charge that the administration is trying to cover up the real picture is fully substantiated by the gap in the statistics of the two government agencies.

Army

(Continued from Page 1)

bases affected by the latest anti-jimcrow Order are:

Six of the hold-out army bases are in Texas, Mrs. Hobby's native state.

Of the 21 bases ordered to end segregated schools by Sept. 1, 1955, 10 are Air Force, 8 Army and 3 Navy. They are:

Alabama—Maxwell Air Force Base; Arkansas—Pine Bluff Army Arsenal; Florida—MacDill, Elgin and Tundall Air Force Bases and Pensacola Naval Air Station; Maryland—Andrews Air Force Base, Patuxent Naval Air Station and Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead; Oklahoma—Fort Sill; South Carolina—Fort Jackson and Shaw Air Force Base; Texas—Forts Bliss, Hood and Sam Houston and Randolph, Reese and Sheppard Air Force Bases; Virginia—Forts Belvoir and Monroe and Langley Air Force Base.

The Order also includes four new schools to be opened in the year or so. According to the Order these must be opened and run on a non-segregated basis.

FEPC

(Continued from Page 2)

The most active forces for the law were the city's CIO, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, which includes Local 506 in the General Electric plant; ministers of all faiths; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Americans for Democratic Action.

The NAACP, spearheaded the fight. Council chamber meetings were packed to capacity on the days when the measure was up. The Manufacturers' Association objected to the bill to the very end, and even opposed the compromise because it provides for public hearings on complaints.

Spokesmen of the UE and of the CIO, who appeared before the city council criticized the compromise and demanded a law with "teeth" in it. Two of the members of the council went along with labor for a "tougher" law. A number of religious and business leaders spoke up for the year's grace before penalties go into effect.



STEVE NELSON VICTORY RALLY!

Friday, Feb. 5

8 P.M.

Chateau Gardens
105 E. Houston St.

Admission 75¢

Tickets: New York Civil Rights Congress, 6 E. 17th St.
Veterans of Lincoln Brigade,
23 W. 26th St. and Book Stores

What's On?

Coming
ACTORS MOBILE THEATRE presents Karen Morley in the Madwoman of Chaillet. Mon. thru Thurs. 8:00, 9:00, 10:00. Sun. matinee, 4:30. Sixth Ave. OR 7-3430.
HOLD THE DATE OPEN Sat., Feb. 20 for the 3rd Annual Freedom Jollie in celebration of Negro History Week with Hope Foye, Beulah Richardson, Ralph Hayes & Orch. and many surprise packages.

PARTY VOICE

To Our Readers:

It is urged that the distribution of the January issue—the special issue on *The Struggle for Puerto Rican Rights*—be completed as rapidly as possible.

COMING: *The Negro History Week* issue of PARTY VOICE will be out Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Party Voice, 268 Seventh Ave., N.Y.C.